

PUBLISHED ALLY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1858.

Removal of Judge Loring, of Mass. Gov. Banks, elected by the people of Mas-Stahusette as a Governor of a State within the American Union, has obeyed the behests of its Legislature, and removed Judge Loring. He is, therefore, included in the detestation felt for the whole proceedings, in all parts of the country, by conservative men of all parties. So monstrous is the injustice perpetrated, that even some of the Republican or Free Soil journals of the North, do not besitate to condemn and denounce it .--Among them are the New York Courier, the Povidence Journal, and the Boston Traveller. They are willing to go far, but they cannot stand such iniquity and fanaticism as this .--Massachusetts should, if possible, wipe off this stain upon her escutcheon-and to do this, let the honest Whige, Americans, and Demo orate unite in one consolidated opposition to the dominant party in that state. To vindicate the law, to uphold the independence of the judiciary, to right a grievous wrong, to re buke and crush Disunionism, are surely motives strong enough to secure concert of a ction, and an attempt to support Constitutional liberty. If the attempt should not succeed, the effort would be, in itself, worthy of high minded, honorable men. As long as this outrage upon Judge Loring, and through him, upon the rights and feelings of other states, goes unatoned for and unredressed, Massachusetts must bear the opprobrium of an act of unmitigated baseness and mean-

The miserable excusa, or subterfuge for the removal of Judge Loring, is, that by provision of law, no judge of the State can be a United States Commissioner-a provision contained in the infamous Personal Liberty act-an act unconstitutional, and so admitted to be, and designed to millify an Act of Congress-an act designed to foment treason-and a disgrace to Massachusetts. With regard to the powers and duties of a United States Commissioner, we copy the following lard Preston. from the Union: -

"It is known that as early as 1794 Congress authorized the district courts of the United States to appoint commissioners for certain judicial purposes. In 1812, the circuit courts had the like power conferred upon them. In 1817, 1842, and 1846 the duties of these commissioners were enlarged, and in 1840 they were authorized to perform certain duties under the fugitive-slave law in n to the arrest, examination, and return of runaway slaves. Judge Loring was one of these commissioners appointed by the circuit court for the district of Massachusetts, for the convenience of the public, to perform the ordinary duties of such commissioners in relation to admiralty, and other judicial proceedings. While such commissioner, he was called upon to act, as such, in the case of a fugitive, and he did so in a manner, as is conceded, in strict conformity with the law of Congress, with fairness and impartiality. The committee who reported the resolution for his removal, did not question the fairness or legality of his acts; but the abolitionists assailed the constitutionality of the act of Congress, although the supreme court and forty items of accounts-principally of the supreme Court of the United States, including Judges McLean and Curtis, entera functionary of the circuit court.

# University of Virginia.

We regret to learn that, in consequence of the sickness which has prevailed at the University of Virgioia, the Board of Visitors have determined that the Lectures shall be suspended, until the first of May-which will be made up by an extension of the session until the 29th of July. During the temporary suspension, every effort will be made thoroughly to cleanse the precincts of the disease. The sickness prevailing is the typhoid fever, and from the commencement of the session until the first of Murch, an o ficial report states that there were forty cases and ten deaths. But, it is said, that several students have died after taking the disease, and returning to their homes, who are not included in this report. This is an unfortunate event for the University-but, we trust, will not permanently effect its interests or its usefulness. The most healthy Indiana Railroad Company is valid and places in the world are liable, occassionally, to these visitations.

The Richmond Enquirer argues "that the present Legislature bave it in their power to provide millions for the completion of railroads and canals, without adding one iota to the present rate of taxation, by a course of legislation which will materially lighten the burden of tribute to which the people of Virginia are now subjected, and, at the same time, will appreciate the value of property throughout the State. All this, it says, can be effected, by following out three suggestions contained in the Governor's message: the repeal of the tax on State bonds, the passage of a law for the efficient protection of with dates to the 16th. Gen. Conoba had tem of insurance on life and property by the south of the Island. He was well received the representative of my constituents on this raintifully in the future as the representative of my constituents on this raintifully in the future as the floor, if they apply at this treasury for money, in the past - N Y. Post. State."

The expected speedy termination of the "Kansas debate," in Congress, seems to delight every body. However people may differ about the roting, all are agreed as to the speaking.

The venerable Rembrandt Peale, the painweek, on the pictorial representations of cent discount. The health of the island Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South says: -"The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the protpect of the admission of Kansas, is various, and by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that in consequence of the Freesoil contrivance of Mr. Calboun, he should vote against the admission of Karsas under the circumstances, as he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might bereafter charge its repre- Captain D. alleges that the collision with the sentatives- of voting virtually for the admission of a free State, in disregard of jus- arrest was no fault of his, but entirely owing tice to their own section. The South has to negligence on board the steamer, and he eision, it would, in the very act of coming into disposal. the Union, be a free State; and it would be represented at the capital by factionists who would laugh at our delusion - that there was o be no more controversy about Kansas. -But on the ther hand, the South, as an integral part of the Republic has an interest in Union, sim ly because it would be a vindiriumph of law and order over faction.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in a late eloquent speech in the Senate, said he was gratified in learning from Southern and Northern speakers the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed tie resources of the South, and the Senator from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them it seemed to him, Mr. Crittenden,) that this was the most natural Union in the world. If either of hese sections were apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be citizen. What a magnificent Union, exclaimed Mr. Crittenden, it makes when you out both together!

Mr. Searing, of New York, in his speech n the House of Representatives, last week, whilst declaring his determination to vote for the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, admitted his opinion to be, "that the whole Kansas question was a political muddle from beginning to end."

The Senate was li-tening to Kansas speeches on Saturday night last, until 10 mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Garnett, of Va., had the floor in the House of Representatives, to resume the discussion there of it.

The pressure upon the Banks of this state, in the shape of public opinion, may possibly induce a resumption of specie payments before November next. It is said that many of the Banks are ready and wish to resume.

The Senate of Virginia has passed a bill incorporating the Norfolk and St. Naz ine Navigation Company. This is the scheme recently negotiated in France by Wm. Bal-

A barn on the Melbourne estate, owned by Wm. Sears, in Hanover county, Va., was consumed by fire on Friday night last, and twenty-eight mules were burnt to death.

E. W. Ogburn, esq., senior editor and prodied early on the morning of Sunday, the 14th inst.

The extra session of the General A-sembly, it is said, will be concluded on Saturday

The Fredericksburg papers put in a claim for Fredericksburg, on behalf of the proposed

new National Foundry.

nia. The list numbers in all nine hundred

of the State held it valid; and every judge notes matured and maturing and over-drafts -of the aggregate value of millions. The appraised value of these accounts compare tained the same opinion. Hence, it appears with the aggregate as a drop to the bucket, that Judge Loring's only offence was that being so meagre in amount as to be hardly he, as commissioner, executed a constitu- worth collection. Many of the persons name tional law of Congress. It was not pretended ed as debtors are known to be utterly worthby the committee, nor any one else, that he less, and the estimate put upon their achad done so in an unreasonable, harsh, or counts of a cent to the \$100 is, probably, not improper manner, or that he had misconstrued under estimated; but there are other parties the facts or/misinterpreted the law. His sole liable to the amount of thousands of dollars offence consisted in performing, in a reason- who hold property, and who are otherwise ble and proper manner his official duty as supposed to be able to pay, whose liabilities are appraised at some merely nominal sum. leading to the inference that the appraisers had some knowledge that the said indebtedness had been, or was to be, liquidated in some other way than by payment in money. After the fact of the known pecuniary worth lessnes of some of the parties who had been permitted to become debtors to the bank, the most remarkable thing is the immense amount of worthless stock securities received as collateral security, namely - Camden and Atlantic railroad bonds and shares, Hempfield railroad bonds and shares, do., Guano stock, Iron Company, Coal Company, Im-University, and remove all local causes of provement Company, mortgages on unpreductive land, and, in fact, a good deal of almost everything worthless that has been on the market for the last ten years.

Telegraphic Despatches. CINCINNATI, March 20.- Judge McLean gave a decision yesterday in the case of Zabriskie against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, dissolving the injunction, dismissing the bill, and holding that the guarantee by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road of \$400,000 of the bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and binding.

GALT, C. W., March 20 .-- A heavy freshet occurred last night in Great River. A bridge was carried away while a number of persons were upon it. Three were rescued this morning some distance below. It is thought that one or more perished.

ALBANY, March 20 .- The steamer New World, of the People's Line, arrived here from New York at 9 o'clock this morning .-She encountered only floating ice on the pas-

New York, March 21 -Davis Moses, a merchant of this city, died this morning, aged 82 years.

# From Havana,

New York, March 21 .- The steamer Black Warrior arrived here to-night from Havana

Great preparations were making at Havana for the fete in honor of the Prince of Asturias. The city was to be illuminated. The mail steamer from M. xico arrived on the 18th. The accounts of the state of affairs there are dreadful. The whole coun-

try is reat asunder by partisan squabbles. At Havens sugars were tending unward. Stock 88,000 boxes. Exchange on London ter, delivered a Lecture in Washington, last 12 per cent. premium; on New York } per

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES. It has already been stated that the bark e French authorities, had arrived at Saescape, the first being from Marseilles .steamer Lyonnaise (which gave rise to his

The brig Alma, Captain Brown, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Nassau, N. P., reports that on the 10th inst, when about support, and adding house to house and four miles from the Hole in the Wall, the wind blowing a three knot breeze at the time, favor of the admission of Kansas into the she got into a whirlpool which turned the vessel round in thirty-five seconds, and kept cation of a constitutional principle, and a turning her sometimes halfway and back, and sometimes all the way round, for two long life of this sort of ungracious toil, hours and a quarter. The breeze then be- which, repelling others, made him repulsive came stronger, and she succeeded in getting to the masses of those among whom he out of the whirlpool without receiving dam- dwelt, as if he were not of them, his brain

The new frigate Japanese, just finished in New York, for the Russian Government, will start about the 1st of April. She has thence to the Amoor river, where she will be delivered up to the Russian Government .-Several missionaries are going in her to China, having received permission from the ed nothing for the wastefulness and malad-Russian Minister. She is to be manned by a ministration which invariably attend the exfull complement of American officers.

We learn from the Lewisburg Era that a very promising Land mine has been dicovered on the land of Mrs. Margaret P. Callison near that place. It is said to be exceedingly rich, and a gentleman who has a knowledge of lead mines in other sections, says that a specimen of this newly discovered mine, is superior to any he has ever seen anywhere. It will yield at least eighty per

A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of Gen. Twiggs, on charges preferred by the War Department of insubordination, in the matter of his published comments upon 'clock, and went at it again yesterday, com- an order of the dejartment. The court will assemble at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, on the 20th of April. Gen. Wool, Gen. Jesup and other high efficers are to be members the McDonogh estate will be soon dispersed.

The Fredericksburg Herald learns that the Measles have prevailed in Spetsylvania county within the last month or two to an extent beyond all precedent. Every member of many families has been prostrate .-In one case twenty-seven persons in a single family were down with the disease at the

The Paris correspondent of the London l'imes is informed that admiral Regault de Genouilly proposes that, after the war in to speak to Lieut, Jachmann, who conducted China is concluded, in place of sending an expedition to Cochin China, an establishment shall be formed in the kingdom of Corea, situated between China and Japan.

An official list of the victims of the memorable earthquake at Naples on the 16th of December, shows the total number of deaths parents in the matter, to which the Lieutento have been 9,350, and the number wounded prietor of the Greensboro' (N. C.) Times, 1,359. At Montemurro alone 5,000 persons were crushed to death by the falling of

> under a charter from the State of Alabama, for establishing a line of steamers between Mobile and ports on the Gulf of Mexico and the Curribean Sea. The port of San Juan de Nicaragua is no doubt the principal port in view.

A Captain Travis having advertised ex-Bank of Pennsylvania and its Debtors. tensively that he would, on a certain day, The Philadelphia Evening Journal has shoot, on a wager, an orange from the head created no little excitement in publishing a of a bey, at Louisville, the Mayor of that list of the debtors to the Bank of Pennsylva- city has forbidden the experiment, and ordered the police to arrest the parties.

> The Lynchburg Virginian makes its arpearance in a new and handsome typographical suit. Ditto, the South Side Democrat-Papers of opposite politics, but both well and ably conducted.

Heavy gales and considerable falls of snow have been experienced in England, causing men,' said the General, 'I beg you to advise much delay in the mail packet service and on | the Lieutenant, to fire.' As Jackmann still the various lines of railway.

The recent absence of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter from his seat in the Senate was occasioned by the illness of his son, who is now convalescing, although slowly.

It is stated that the work of reconstructing the "Rip-Raps" at Old Point Comfort, will had been engaged in this unfortunate affair, be resumed about the 1st of April next.

## Removal of Col. Jack Hays. The Washington correspondent of the

Richmond South says:

"I note the absence from our city of Col. Jack Hays, formerly of Texas, who has been here for the purpose of closing up his accounts as Surveyor General of California .-This has been done, and a balance ascertained in his favor. The effice is one of immense responsibility, and a corrupt man by lending himself to designing men, might easily make out of it a bundred thousand dollars a year, or more. Col. Hays way not only "pure, but above suspicion." There was not a man in California, and not a man anywhere, who knew him, but had the most perfect confidence in his integrity, honor and fitness .- ported to us) of a paper that he might choose earned by conspicuous gallactry in more and he would give him the best names upon it With all this-with a reputation for prowess than a hundred combats, he was selected for removal by the present Administration, and due time the paper was properly signed and made to "walk the plank."

It is due to Gov. Floyd to state that he was free from any participation in this unworthy act, and protested against it. He was overruled, however, and an alumnus and expert of the New York school of politics placed in the stead of the gallant and modest soldier and gentleman. Such is one of the illustrations of the virtuous system of "rotation" patronized and introduced by the present Administration.

# Mr. Seddon, of Stafford.

The speech of Mr. Barbour, of Culpeper, in the house of Delegates, on the bill audria railroad, as published in the Richmond

by which to accomplish their ends." We are requested by Mr. Seddon to state, that this is an erroncous representation of

version : "Highly as I appreciate the honor of being the representative of my constituents on this floor, if they should apply by bill for an appropriation of money from the State treasury, would never become a party to any combination to secure its passage. Their application should stand on its individual merits."

The McDonogh Property.

The Supreme Court of this State has finally disposed of the points in controversy about the partition of the McDonogh estate. The Adriatic, Capt. Durbam, which escaped from divisision of the property between the two cities of Baltimore and New Orleans is con- of Devonshire, who was one of the richest vannals. It appears she put into that port firmed, sufject to some equitable charges, to short of provisions, having had a boisterous carry into effect a part of the intentions of passage from Madeira, at which port she the testator. All litigation which obstructs arrived eleven days from Spezzia. It was the alienation of the property by the authorifrom the latter port she made her second ties of the two cities is at an end, and they enter into full possession, with power to administer it to the best advantage, at their own discretion.

The last tribunal of law has thus confirmed the overthrow of the McDonogh will. It nothing of sectional interest to gain by the made his escape in order to hurry home and has sealed finally as utterly impracticable admission of Kansas. Under Calboun's de- lay all the facts before our government for its the crochets on which this eccentric old man brooded for so many years, for the sake of which he lived a solitary and self-denying life, shunned society and repulsed domestic affections, sparing for himself only a meagre acre to acre un il his possessions rivaled in extent those of many a foreign principality, while his own household and himself were as pinchingly supplied as those of the poorest of his hundred tenants. Torough a worked incessantly with the single thought of what great things he was to do after him in binding up this huge estate to a process of increase for generation after generation, accomplishing grand plans for public charity or lers to proceed direct to China and from and public education, which would make his name famous and blessed.

Immersed in these visions, which absorbed his imagination and ruled his life, he allowecution of public trusts of accumulating funds, gave no weight to the manifold in terests which would spring up to combat and defeat his schemes, and closed his eyes against the obstacles which the jealous policy and scrutinizing laws of the country ould oppose to the vast contrivances for accumulating wealth which he was devising w th so much intense labor. He died in the faith that he had consolidated his name and his fortune forever. His schemes have been repudiated by the common sense of the community as against public policy, visionary and impracticable, and now the estate diminished by litigation, the costs of double management, the want of prudent improvement, by waste and natural decay, is divided among the legatees, and will now pass into the hands of a multitude of private owners, the McDonogh will is substantially a nullity, and Such is the evil of another attempt by a man of great wealth to tie up an estate beyond alienation, and erect great establishments, to be administered upon invariable rules laid down in a dead man's will .- N O. Picayune

## Duelling in Europe. A letter from Koningsburg, of the 16th

ult. save: -

When on the 11th, Gen. de Plehwe preented himself at Trutenau, and Counsellor chmann refused to receive him, he asked him to his room, and made him sit down. The General asked whether it was by order of his parents that he had refused admission to the house to his (the General's) son, and the Lieutenant replied in the affirmative. The General then asked whether he (the Lieutenant) shared in the opinion of his ant replied that his opinion had nothing to do with the affire, but that as he was interrogated on the subject, he was bound to declare that his views on the subject perfectly coincided with those of his family. 'If that is A company has been formed at the South the case,' said the General, 'you are an infamous wretch, and you shall fight me to the death,' and then be retired. The Lieutenant | rider pounding upon it, making a noise that laid the affair before the Council of II mor of his regiment, who for three days made vain ment. General de Plebwe admitted the correctness of the facts advanced by the Lieu- a tiger at the least rattling noise or the slightstanding with the Council of Honor, saying that, as a General, he knew what he had to do. A duel with pistols at eight paces distance took place on the 13th, in the presence of Captain de Schlichting, second of the General; Lieutenant de Lehwaldt, second of M. Jachmann; and a council of honor, composed of five officers. The General advanced within two paces of the barrier and aimed. Seeing that his adversary did not move, he called out in a loud voice, 'Lieutenant Jachmann, what does this mean? I do not understand it; you must fire.' The Lieutenant shook his head, but did not move. 'Gentleremained motionless, the seconds observed that the General might fire first if he ch se, and be did so. The ball entered his adversary's mouth, broke the jaw, and passed out at the neck. After staggering for a moment, Juckmann advanced a few paces and fired. His ball entered the heart of the General, who fell dead on the spot. Every one who rendered homage to the moderation and conciliatory spirit evinced by Lieutenant Jach-

# The Gish Frauds!

The Salem Register, alluding to the fraudulent transactions of Wm. Gisb, says: "This man seems to have possessed unusual abilities of deception and of gaining the confidence of the people. For instance, Col. Winfield, who is known to be one of the shrewdest of men, is involved to his pecuniary ruin, we understand. A paper was exnibited upon our court yard on Monday that forcibly illu-trates the shrewdness of the man. Col. W. became alarmed some time since and told Gish so. Thereupon the latter told him he might draw up any kind (-o it is reor think, that would make him entirely safe, in Bedford and Roancke. He did so and in fixed, was returned received, and the Colonel since then felt quite safe, until the gathering thunder broke in peals over his head. The whole thing turns out a forgery."

Awful Gardiner was present at the prayer meeting in the John street Methodist Church to-day. He is a powerful man, six feet high and well built. He has a strong voice, which was distinctly heard in every part of the house. He said he was not ashamed to declare that his past life had not been what it should have been. He had tried all the amusements and pleasures of the world, but never thorizing a loan to the Orange and Alexan- found any real satisfaction in them, and had enjoyed himself more in one hour since his Enquirer, contains the following response conversion than in all his former life. He from Mr. Seddon, of Stafford, to a remark of wished it understood that he was on the Lord's Mr. B's, charging Mr. S. with making war side. The audience, he said knew how on the local interests of his constituents: faithfully he had served Satan heretofore, "Highly as I appreciate the honor of being and he was determined to serve the Lord as the representative of my constituents on this faithfully in the future as he had the Devil

OLD DOMINION NAILS -Having taken the Agency of this favorite NAIL, we are daily expecting 1000 kegs, to which we invite the attention of the trade. his sentiments, the following being a correct WHEAT & BRO. mh 23

TOTICE .- C. M. CASTLEMAN, has just received a large assortment of WOOD ARE, such as Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, &c., to which he invites the attention of mh 6the public.

ALOVER SEED .- A prime article, for sale U by [ieb 5] C. F. SUTTLE & CO.

The Changeling Story.

The Philadelphia Press closes an interesting notice of the late Duke of Devoushire with the following account of a story long current in England as the explanation why the Dake perty was estimated, when he came to his title and estates, at \$2 000 000 a year. In spite of this he got in debt to the amount of \$5. 000,000, which he secured by life insurance. naving sold his unentailed pr perty. The nterest on his debts and the premium on his old Newby Park to Hudson, the "Railway the Alexandria Gazette. King," for \$1,750,000.

"With all his litles and wealth, be never

married. Among numerous presumed causes for his celibacy, one has obtained a general currency and partial credence. He undoubt edly was the only son of the fifth Duke, the husband of that Duchess Georgiana, whose beauty, wit, graceful manners and poetical aste, (eulogized by Coleridge,) made her the glory of that tashionable and political circle, at the close of the last century, of which the Prince of Wales was the centre. The fifth Duke took for his scond wife, his cousin, the Lady Elizabeth, the widow of General Foster. The two ladies, who were intimate friends, visited Paris in the spring of 1790, and each was confined in that city in adining apartments almost at the same hour. t is said that the Duchess gave birth to a daughter-that Lady Elizabeth had a sonand that with or without the connivance of the Duke, who was disinclined to let the estates and titles pass to his surviving brother, Lard George Cavendish, the children were exchanged, so that Lady Elizabeth Foster's son was substituted for the Duchess' daughter. On the death of the Duchess in 1806, the Dake married Lady Eizabeth, then a widow. It is added that her ladyship, who ong survived him, passed her latter years in time, where she became a Catholic, and, in a repentant mood, communicated to Lord George Caveadish, the wronged heir, the traud which had been perpetrated. Also, that Lord George, unwilling to compromise the family honor by publicly asserting his rights, made an amicable arrangement with the Duke just deceased, which gave him a life use of the estates, but bound him over not to perpetuate the fradulent succession by "This story may or may not be true. We

give it simply as a credited report in fashionable English society, where it has been ourrent for over thir y years.

Wild Horse Taming. On Saturday last, we saw the teat of Mr. J Reynords in taming and subjecting to his will a very spirited and spunky young horse, belonging to Mr Rice, of Canton. The scene took place at Clapp and Sharp's stable, in the rear of the City Hotel, and the Rev. Mr Fisher, of this city, and several other gentle men, were present. Mr. Reynolds had du ring the foremon tamed a very wild colt, and in the space of two and a baif hours had him completely · u' jected to his will. In the afterneon, when we were present, the horse of Mr. Rice was brought in. He is a five year old bay, of high spirit and indomitable will. This horse had been driven by his owner : few times in harness, but was not considered safe. Indeed, he could only be driven by al lowing him to have his own way. He was : hard customer for the "tamer." No person had ever been on his back and the owner said that no person could ride him-tha he had a few days since thrown a bag of meal across his bock, which the horsethrew off in an iostant, plunging and jumping at a

Mr. R-ynolds to k him in hand, and in the course of about two and a half hours, the horse was as obelient as a dog. He followed Mr. R without leading, would consent to be rode with a tin kettle held over his head, the would have frightened an old truck horse .-He would trot off kind v in harness, with the efforts to bring ab ut an amicable arrange- whiffletree hanging upon his beels, though three hours previously be would spring like tenant, but refused to come to any under- est touch even of a small stick. Mr Reynolds rede him and turned him around as readily as he could have done an old family horse .-At the conclusion of the "lesson," he gave the horse over to his owner, who placed a man upon his back, and he was ridden through Main street to Ryder's hotel. No drug was used, and the spectators saw that in this short time an intractable and wilful horse was brought into gentle subjection to man. And Mr. Reynolds claims that he will always remain so. Mr. R. says he can very soon cure the most vicious or even baulky or kicking horse. All the spectators were put under bond not to reveal the process of taming, and we can only say that if we had an unmanageable or dangerous horse, we would put him in the hands of Mr. Reynolds .-

Hartford Times, March 15. WARREN GREEN HOTEL, WARREN-TON, VA.—JAMES M. TUTT, Pro-PRINTOR .- The subscriber, having taken charge of this commedious and well-known House, in vites the pationage of the traveling public and those desirous of obtaining a permanent home .-The extent of the buildings, the beauty of the rounds and (the proprietor flatters himself) he liberal principles upon which the establishment is conducted, must secure for the Warre Green a front rank among the first class hotels of the country, and especially commend it to the consideration of families seeking a stimmer retreat from the heat and disease of Situated in the beautiful village of Warrenton und surrounded by a lovely lawn, those in pur suit of the healthy air of the country will here find it unattended by the confusion and other disagreeable incidents of a fashionable watering

The Corps of Servants is large and well disci blined-the bed-rooms arry and accessible-the table bountifully supplied by the productions of the neighborhood and the delicacies of the Alexandria market, (from which city it is distant or ly a two hours' ride in the cars )-the Wines have been carefully selected-and the whole is under the constant and careful superintendence f the landlord.

There is a Livery Stable attached, which wil rovide the guests of the house with Hacks Suggies, and good Riding Horses. There are now a large number (some forty) comis vacant, from which early applicants can

select the most eligible. The proprietor refers to all who have sejourned with him for testimonials of the character of his house. Address J. M. TUTT, Warrenton, Va.

STORE FOR RENT .- The new three story BRICK STORE, on the north side of King street, recently occupied by George R. Blacklock as an auction and Commission Store. s for rent. The situation of this property is in a business part of the city, and its complete arrangements for any kind of mercantile business, renders it very desirable. Apply next

door, to HULST & CO., or J. A. MILEURN,

corner of King and Washington streets.

CE! ICE!!-Mr. Gotleib Appreh having retired from the Ice business, I take this meod of informing the public that I have taken the Cellar formerly occupied by him as an ICE DEPOT, and shall be prepared throughout the season to furnish ICE of best quality, to all who may favor me with their patronage. A portion of the business is solicited.

mh 23-eolm EWELL C. ATWELL. OTICE.—On Thursday next, will be rented for one year, all the FISH BENCHES in THOS. WHITTINGTON, the Market. mh 22--14t Clerk of the Market.

[COMUNICATED.

Concerning the Exaction of Usury. The following article discussing the question-"Is it consistent for members of any of the Christian Churches to demand, exact, or receive Usury,"-appeared not long since of Devonshire, who was one of the richest or receive Usury, specially a specially a good bond of \$100 for \$75, as positions have been much talked of, and excited no little attention in the neighboring bond, well secured, (and my word for it a country, where it has been read. Its farther extension among the people, for the consideration of all, is much desired, and its repulinsurance am unted to \$600,000 a year. He lication is therefore respectfully requested in MANY.

Culpeper County, March 18, 1858.

ish and deprayed, that the rich, unrestrainthe lender." In our Courts of Justice, all lated, lest the culprit might be caught? The agree as to the propriety and wisdom of the u-age, that a man shall not be allowed to theft was not detected. give testimony in his own case; so, such is man's capidity and avarice, it has been most tor could devise and have enacted a law humanely and wisely decreed, both by divine | which the usurer could not evade, he would and human law, that each individual shall not be permitted to fix the interest or rate of interest, he is to receive. Thus it was hoped for, and therefore the attention of the expressly and clearly written in the Statute | Christian Ministry is most carnestly invited Book of Heaven, by the divine Lawmaker: to this subject. "If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor, by thee, thou shalt not be to many members of the Christian Church wh him as a usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon entertain incorrect views in regard to this nim usury."-Exodus, 22nd Chapter and matter; and farther, in all charity, he be-25th Verse. And again it is written in Leviticus, 25th Chapter and 35th Verse: "If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him, seared conscience, but the object is faithful. yea, though he be a stranger and sojourner, ly and affectionately towarn others, and that he may live with thee. Thou shalt not the public generally, against this unhallow give him thy money on usury, nor lend him | ed practice. thy victuals for increase." About forty ears after this period, as if to make the exsting statute a little more comprehensive, in Deuteronomy, 23rd Chapter and 19th Verse, human heart; and if there was no express it is written: "Thou shalt not lend upon law upon this subject, either civil or divine, usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury | we might fairly and justly argue its imquity of victuals, usury of any thing that is lent ipon usury. Unto a stranger thou mayest broker, banker, money changer or lender lend upon usury; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lead upon usury; that the Lord thy God may bless thee in all that thou setterh thy hand to in the land whither thou goeth | soul, about as big and hollow as a nut-shell to possess it." Nearly a thousand years af- He looks lean and hungry, and at the sight ter this, God by his Prophet Ezekiel, 18th of a dollar, or the prospect of a "shave, Chapter and 5th Verse, describing the just his eyes snap and sparkle like the serpent and good man, uses this language: "But if which soothes and charms, that it may swal a man be just and do that which is lawful low its viction. and right, and bath not oppressed any, but hath restored to the debtor his pledge, hath sinner; speiled none by violence, bath given his bread to the hungry, and hath covered the naked with a garment; he that bath not given forth upon usury, neither hath taken any increase, that bath withdrawn his hand from iniquity, bath executed true judgment between man and man, bath walked in my statutes and bath kept my judgments, to deal truly: he is just, he shall surely live, saith the Lard G d." The same Prophet, at latter date, Ezekiel, 22ud Chapter and 2th Verse, uses this strong, denunciatory and emphatic language: "Thou hast taker usury and morease, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extertion, and hold, therefore, I have smitten my hand at desperate circumstances, "dog don't eat the dishonest gain which thou hast made, and at thy blood which bath been in the midst of these. Can thy heart endure or

can thy bands be strong in the days that I shall deal with thee?" The Bible was the only law book of the Jews, and God, unlike the law-makers of the esent day, intended that all the hould clearly understand his will; and, rulers and said unto them, "Ye exact usur therefore, not only enacted these plain and ample laws, but at various subsequent periods, that there might be no possibility of mistake, condescended through his Prophets. to become his own commentator or interpreer. To this day these laws are literally interpreted and acted upon by all conscientious Jews-they take no interest of their poor brethren, but only of strangers. When and where were these statutes of the

ish laws, by which our colonies were governed, are still in force among us, except such as have been repealed by express statute; and so the Old Testament statutes are all who exact usury of his brother?" as binding as ever on us, unless it can be clearly shown that they have been repealed under the New Testament dispensation .--The word usury occurs only twice in the New Testament and in both instances in the parable of the ten pounds. See Matthew, 25th Chapter and 27th Verse, and Luke, 19th Chapter and 23rd Verse. Under the figure of a nobleman, the Saviour reboked the lazy, indolent man, who did not improve his pound by trading, but kept it laid up in a natkin, and showed that the excuse offered by this man for his conduct, was not the true reason. The man said to the nebleman, I feared thee, because thou art an austere man, thou taketh up that thou layest not down, and respest that thou didst not sow." And the nobleman said unto him, "Out of thine own mouth will I judge, (or condemn thee) thou wicked servant. Thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I iaid not down, and reaping that I did not sow, (what an accurate description of a usur- connected herself with the Presbyterian Chi er!) wherefore, then, gavest not thou my money into the Bank that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?' It is clear that beither this por any other scripture authorises the exacting of illegal interest either of poor brethren or strangers. The Sariour taught that the "powers that be are ordained of God, and that he that resisteth the powers or laws, receiveth dampation." Under this instruction, it is manifest that it is the duty of every Christian to respect and obey strictly the laws enacted by the State. Ours is, professedly, at least, a Christian Nation and Government. Our statutes and laws in many instances are almost inerally transcribed from the Bible, and it was originally intended by our fathers that its spirit and teachings bould ever pervade the loss of a truly kind and affectionale our institutions and laws. According to daughter, sister, and mother, and the his fair and legitimate interpretation of the church with which she was connected a v Scriptures, as it was illegal, and, therefore, usury for a Jew to exact any interest at all, of his poor brethren, who will maintain that the same law is not, in spirit and in fact,

Church? cent. as a fair rate of interest, and has chartered Banks for the benefit and accommodation of both leader and borrower. It is not proposed here to discuss the question whether a higher rate of interest might not be judiciously legalized; but it being a fact that six per cent., with us, is the only legal rate of interest, is it not clear that every good citizen, as well as christian, ought conscientiously and faithfully to yield his obedience. If a man may evade and violate one law. why may be not any other? All laws, both human and divine, are mere ropes of sand to those who have no conscience or moral But the Unristian paper shaver alleges L. Chamberlain. Possession given immediate principle to govern them.

still obligatory on members of the Christian

that he don't lend money on illegal interest! ly. For terms, apply to WM. N. McVEIGH He only does his poor neighbor a kindness. by advancing him money on well endorsed paper, or buys his bonds well secured, and must be paid for risks! The Usurer, or Sha-WANTED TO RENT, with the view of purchasing, A SMALL FARM, near as synonomous terms,) might as well sing vites the attention of the public to them, at Alexandria. For information apply at this ofmin 22-d6t make the public, any more than the man min 6
C. M. CASTLEMAN.

who suffers the shave, ever believe that he is actuated by any other motive than the pures; and most unadulterated selfishness. Wi does not know that he sets his guage according to the urgent demands, or necessities, of the borrower? But, says the Shaver, (he is generally a

well as a horse worth \$100 for \$75? The shaver deals in none other,) as really represents the full value of a hundred dollars, as a \$100 bank note represents that amount in gold and silver. But the horse may die at any moment, and there may be an honest diversity of opinion as to his real value. But let me ask these benevolent, kindhearted Christians, to tell the public what is the dil-"In every civilized and christian country, ference between lending or advancing a laws have been enacted in regard to interest, neighbor \$75 and taking his bond with se and its rates have been established. The curity, due twelve months after date, stipu demoralizing and corrupting influences of lating on its face the interest to be twenty riches and money lending, bave ever been seen and feit, and acknowledged by all good five per cent. per annum, or buying his tond manufactured, of \$100 due twelve months people in all ages. Human nature is so selafter date for \$75? Who does not see that ed, will o press the poor. "The rich ruleth | the only difference is, that in the one instance over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the law is evaded, and in the other it is vio-Spartans considered it no crime to steal if the

If some warm hearted, benevolent legislajustly entitle himself to a monument more durable than brass. But this is not to be

The writer believes that there are very lieves, that there are some Christians wh practice usury. But little hope is entertained of reclaiming the old usurer with his

Sooner or later the practice of usury, in any of its forms, blants the moral sensibil ties and dries up all the finer feelings of the from its effects. Whether under the name of paper shaver or victual usurer, the man may and usually does get money, but with it be gets a narrow, contracted, selfish, dried up

Here is a fit epitaph of a hardened of

Here lies old thirty-three per cent, The more he had, the more he lent, The more he got, the more he craved

Good Lord! can such a soul be saved With this dark picture of depraved human nature before him, well did the Psalmist ask, Who shall abide in thy Tabernacie? Wh shall dwell in thy Holy Hith?" In reply, as if to express the wickedness and impossib ity of certain classes being saved, he says "He that putteth not out his money to usur nor taketh reward against the innocent." this hungry, greedy set of cormorants, like the Kilkenny Cate, would devour each other only, the public would not suffer or be much nast forgotten me, saith the Lord God. Be. troubled, but unfortunately, except under dog," and it is almost universally true that it is our poor, hard-working, ansuspecting,

honest-minded Farmers and Mechanics, who are victimized. In the days of the Prophet Jeremiah, the cry came up to Heaven, "We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards and houses, to buy corne" and the Lord rebuked the nobles and every one of his brother. I pray you leave of this usury." In these times of almost usiversal embarra-sment, caused mainly, to doubt, by a most iniquitous system of gambling, speculation and usurious interest eracted and paid, the cry comes up from many aching and bleeding hearts, "We have mer gaged our lands and our houses." Are there no Prophets or Preachers in our day on the walls of Zion, who will cry aloud and spare not, and fearlessly rebuke our nobles, our ivine law-maker ever repealed? The Engrich men, our rulers, magistrates, sheriff,

# indeed expose the enormity and the crime of

constables, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and

MARRIED. On the 17th instant, in the county of Dinas die, by the Rev. John Willroy Mallory Kith Mr. JOHN W. STURDIVANT, in the 23d y of his age, to the amiable and well-to-do Ma MARTHA OLIVER, aged 86 years.

In Washington, on the 18th inst., at St. thew's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Walron, Co. nel SAMUEL STRIDER, of Jefferson count Va., to Miss ELIZA CARRICO of Washington

In Stafford County, on Thursday events March 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, presiden Elder, Mr. FIELDING B STONE, NANCY ANN, tourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Schooler, all of Stafford County, Va.

DIED. At Washington, Rappahannock county, Va on the 13th instant, after a protracted decline of twelve years, Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE She was born April 24th. which made her nearly 52 years of age. of Fredericksburg, in 1825, under the pasts of Rev. S. B. Wilson, D. D., of whom she spoke in the most affectionate terms. truly an afflicted child of God, and in her illness was a great sufferer, so that she constrained to say that she knew not what would do were it not for the strength that Lord gave. Though she suffered muc she submitted with patience and perfect nation to the will of God; knowing that are the afflictions of the righteous, and, that our slight affliction which is but for a a ment, worketh for us a far more and exce and eternal weight of glory. Her la ments were calmness and cheerfulness leaves her husband, her aged mother score years and ten, one brother, and si dren, (four sons, and two daughters.)

ble praying member. [Sentinel and Fredericksburg papers, cop In Fredericksburg, at the residence of M Baggett, Mrs. HARRIET L. CARTER in the 53d year of her age.

Very suddenly, on Wednesday night

DIDGELY, HAMPTON & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TEAS. TOBACCO, and LIQUORS Beg leave to call the attention of deale their large and well selected stock of go

which they offer for sale at the very

rates, and upon the most accommodating

Alexandria, mh 19-tf FOR RENT.—The three story Ballet DWELLING, on Prince street, opposite the Farmers' Bank, at present occupied by June

mh 20-eotf

OTICE. -The undersigned has on hand large and superior stock of SUTH.
STONES, which he will dispose of at respect